

tions, which have to him no more meaning than to many exclamation points. A Chinese teacher, in the employ of the writer, was in the habit of using opium, for which he was likely to be discharged. He not only promised to give up this indulgence, but he emphasised his assurance by the earnest suggestion that if his employer should ever at any time hear of the repetition of the offence, he should take a club and beat the native pundit with it. When the teacher was attracted by the philosophising of the teachers of morality, whom he met, his wise old mentor, Imlac, warned him that though they discoursed like angels, they lived like men. Dean Stanley remarked that the world has added to the catalogue an eleventh commandment, which runs, "Thou shalt not be found out in breaking the other ten." Even while considering this characteristic of the Chinese, an incident has occurred within the writer's experience, which may serve not only as an illustration of the trait, but also of the observations both of the sage Imlac, and of Dean Stanley.

Two Chinese students, aged eighteen and twenty-two respectively, came to the foreigner's premises, and paid a visit to a room occupied by a writer in a dispensary, with whom they were well acquainted. As he was out at the time, they stepped into another room also occupied by a dispensary assistant where they were observed and addressed by a servant on the premises. They also visited the dispensary, where they engaged in conversation with a teacher, who politely inquired their names, ages, and residence. Soon after, they left the premises. They had departed but a short time, when the dispensary assistant, into whose room they had just gone, entered it, and missed a fine nickel-plated water-pipe of Scotch make, which cost about five dollars. At the time of their entrance it had been standing upon a table. The dispensary assistant, certain that the two students had stolen the pipe, which was quite unlike any in use in that region, and which he valued as a present at once sent to a village about a mile distant, where one of the scholars lived. Here, after some difficulty, he succeeded in seeing the father of one of the young men, and stated the loss which had been incurred, and also that it was certain that the young men must have taken the pipe, since no one else had been in the room. He also judiciously suggested that it had no doubt been "borrowed" by the students, under the impression that it was the property of the man whom they knew. As such proceedings are very common among the Chinese, this offered a perfectly feasible mode of escape for the youths, and one which they would have done well to adopt. It would then have been only necessary to return the pipe, with the apology that it was a "nil take," and the matter would have been at an end. They chose, however, to deny all knowledge of the affair, and the owner of the pipe returned baffled.

The next day, according to the invariable Chinese usage, intermediaries were employed representing each side. Some of them became entangled in the matter until they would not go further, and then turned over their commissions to others. In a few days nearly a score of persons, residents of four different villages, had been drawn into the affair, upon one side or the other. The preceptor of the lads would not for a moment admit that scholars of his could commit such a disgraceful act (as to be detected in stealing a water-pipe); if they had really done it, he would "beat them severely, and turn them out of school." But the chain of proof was so unexpectedly strong that it became hopeless to deny the charge, as the intermediary was more and more out of the question to admit it. It was a case of an irresistible projectile impinging upon an invulnerable target. The owner of the pipe feared, that with the obstinacy of character for which many Chinese are noted, the culprits would continue to protest their innocence, even if subjected to tortures in the district yamen, and thus after all succeed in saving their "face." Besides, who ever heard of driving so trifling a matter to its extreme? Each side would have been glad to get out of the difficulty, but neither side could retreat. It was now admitted that the young men did steal the pipe, but as it had been stolen from them, they were wholly unable to produce it! At last it was agreed that the matter should be compromised, as all Chinese matters must be, by a feast. At this there were present all of the principals and intermediaries who could be collected, to the number of nearly twenty. To add to the moral effect, two foreigners occupied seats of prominence. Before the feast began, the two young men appeared at the front door, and made their *le-tou* in abject humility. They were sternly addressed by their preceptor, who warned them to be careful what they did next time, they were categorically asked by the owner of the pipe whether they took, and they admitted that they did so. After this they retired. But the pipe was not produced, because no one knew where it was! Its value in full was paid in cash as a part of the festivities! This whole preposterous transaction illustrated that "splendid mendacity" for which the Chinese have become so famous, but it illustrated still more that quality of Chinese this in application, according to which it was thought better to act a plausible lie than to saving their "face," and then openly to admit and at one for their fault, and this, too, when the fact of the theft was publicly and expressly acknowledged. Two graduates and several other literary men took part in this adjustment, the real object of which seemed to be to enable the participants to lie out of the matter afterwards, by a pretence that they had been forced to make reparation for an imaginary loss, driven thereto by dread of foreigners.—N. C. Daily News.

CANTON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

If the measures now inaugurated by the new Nambai Magistrate, Mr. Yang, become enforced Canton City, or rather that part of it specially under his jurisdiction, will be a source of delight to puritanically inclined champions of missionary work in China. The other day you noted that this Magistrate had prohibited theatricals on the ground of immorality, and today I hear that strict orders have been issued by him to close up all brothels and Funtan gambling houses in Nambai, and that this second edition of Praise-the-Lord Barebones has been seen going about lately, in civilian clothes, in order to make a personal inspection of the carrying out of his orders. There has accordingly been a regular walling and gnashing of teeth not only amongst those who are peculiarly interested in this prohibition, but amongst the votaries of pleasure and the gambling table in Nambai district, inasmuch as residents have to go to the Funtan part of Canton city for the pursuit of their pleasures, and this means the disbursement of considerable "small change" in the shape of ten and twenty cents pieces as "cumbaw" to barrier-gate keepers—an institution that has been lately multiplied by fifty, owing to the near approach of the cold season, when, as usual, predatory bands of robbers make their regular raids on the unwary citizens of Canton.

The barrier-gates, in question, are closed so promptly at 8.30 every evening, and opened only to persons carrying lanterns or riding in sedan chairs, and not otherwise. As to every street there are large barrier-gates enclosing each end, and then between these three or four smaller ones, the difficulties of passing through a single street

at night in Canton can easily be imagined, for not only are there two gate keepers to be faced at each barrier, but unless one pays handsomely these men are very likely to cause trouble by asking impertinent questions, and even going so far as to take the poor fellow who does not "pay up" to the *Po-kap-tak* (Police station) of his district, to be interviewed by the petty civil officer there, and although one may get off eventually, the trouble and vexation of spirit arising therefrom are sufficient to deter many a would-be pleasure seeker from leaving his home of an evening.

People in Canton have always been remarkable for their carelessness in engaging servants; taking them on with the least knowledge of their antecedents, and then without even asking for references from the applicant for the situation of a cook or *valet de chambre*. A severe lesson, however, has been lately read to the careless, and it is to be hoped the publicity of the case given by all the native papers may have the salutary effect of making families more careful in the future about engaging anybody as house-servants. A very wealthy family in Canton happened to engage a man by the name of Li as an ordinary family servant to wait upon the male members of the family. The man came without reference or recommendation, and as his appearance was neat he was duly engaged. This was about two months ago. In the meantime Li showed himself a zealous and energetic man, and while giving satisfaction to his employers gave himself still greater satisfaction by observing all the bearings of the house he was going to betray and noting down the regular comings in and goings-out of the male members of the family. Waiting when none but the women of the household were at home, Li opened the ponderous hall doors of his master's house on the night of the 23rd of October and let in a gang of robbers with whom he had been in communication ever since entering the service of his benefactors. All the members of the family, including the women servants, were bound and gagged by the robbers, except a little girl about twelve years old who escaped observation by hiding herself under a bedstead. The robbers then, led by the traitorous Li, set about systematically emptying the boxes and trunks of the family, and having made a collection of jewelry, money, and expensive clothing to the total value of nearly \$4,000, they decamped with their guide, but used no further violence. When the last of the robbers had made himself scarce the little girl crept out of her hiding place and at once liberated the a-sired women, the alarm was then given, but when the valiant "guardians of the peace" arrived, not one of the gang was visible. There is now a reward of a thousand taels out for the arrest of the man Li, and a hundred taels for the capture of any other member of the gang.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

19th October, 1889.
The weather for the last week has been unusually mild, but we may look for a great change at any moment. Several steamers and sailing vessels are in port; some of the latter according to charter-party having to wait for a few days, yet before laydays commence. It is rather an anxious time for shippers who wish to avail themselves of the new crops of peas or beans, of which it is said there is a plentiful supply in the interior, unable to come down by boats on account of unfavourable winds. It is therefore hoped that the long prevailing south breeze may turn to the north, when the river will be alive with small native craft.

Mr. M. Boyd Breton arrived per *Taiwan* and succeeds Mr. W. B. Russell as Commissioner of Customs. The latter leaves with the best wishes of the whole community, and has during the last few days been obliged to listen and reply to the hearty little after-dinner speeches, which were given by his successor. Every one who has been privileged to hear Mr. Russell having gained the much desired position of Commissioner of Customs, not only for his own sake but for that of Mrs. Russell. Her "At Homes" will be always remembered not only as good, very good, but perfect. All the cold—with the thermometer 15 degrees below zero, and the snow and bitter wind for which these regions are famous from November to March—did not prevent our good dancers and others from enjoying the pleasures of the well warmed and lighted rooms of the Commissioner, nor did one sleep the less happily returning home sleep the less happily for returning home in small hours, after braving again the very hard weather outside.

Just about this time last year we had hopes that H.M.S. *Cockchafer* would winter here; but we were doomed to a great disappointment, for although the vessel arrived in good time she was obliged to leave, because the dock had not been prepared for her early enough. We have not heard whether a vessel will come this year or not; and it is too late to agitate for one now. The feeling with some is that this should not be the only port to be left unprotected during four months of complete isolation. There may not be any necessity for a gunboat, but it is always on the cards that the necessity may arise. In such case it would be impossible either to obtain assistance or to escape from any attack that could be made. The residents would be entirely at the mercy of an enemy, whether bandit, disbanded soldiers or regular braves, and it has been proved at Chinkiang, Canton, and other places that the local military are rather worse than no defence at all. Anyhow, one may ask why the port of Newchwang should not be as well taken care of as Tientsin, Cheloo, and others.—N. C. Daily News.

Today's

Advertisements.

THE SELAMA TIN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HUTTON POTTS has been appointed SECRETARY to the above Company.

CHANTREY INCHEALD, Chairman.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1889. [1367]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8.10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12.10 P.M. every half hour (from 12.45).
3.10 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.
SATURDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 8.45, 9.30, 10.30, 11 P.M.
SUNDAYS.

10.40 A.M. (12 Noon) to 3 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
1.10 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.
Single Tickets are sold in the Cars, Five-Cent Coupon and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1889. [1369]

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. CO. LIMITED.

1889. ST. ANDREW'S HALL. 1889.

— SPECIAL SHOW —

OF Evening Dress and Fancy Goods, comprising the Latest Novelties of richest SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, and PLUSHES (Broché and Plain) in all the

Fashionable Evening Shades.

Also,

Beaded and Pearl Nets, Gauzes, Nuns' Veilings, Gloves, Laces, Ribbons, Fans, Silk and Lisle Thread Hosiery, and a large and well Assorted Stock of French Satin Shoes.

In all Colors and Sizes.

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY NEXT,

THE 4TH AND 5TH NOVEMBER,

THE STORE WILL BE ILLUMINATED FROM 4.30 TO 6.30 TO ENABLE

OUR CUSTOMERS TO CHOOSE THEIR COLORS BY GASLIGHT.

BALL AND DINNER COSTUMES made at short notice by an experienced Dressmaker.

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. CO. OPERATIVE LTD.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1889. [1312]

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship.

"KONG PENG,"

Captain R. Jones, will be despatched for the

above Port, on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1889. [1361]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI

AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship.

"GWALIOR,"

will leave for the above ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th November, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1889. [1363]

STEAM TO LONDON, DIRECT.

Calling at intermediate Ports.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship.

"BRINDISI,"

will leave for the above place, at DAYLIGHT, on SUNDAY, the 10th inst.

This vessel is disconnected from the Mail service, but has excellent accommodation for

through passengers (First Saloon only) at reduced rates. Electric Light, Deck cabins, Surgeon carried, &c.

F. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1889. [1363]

NOTICE.

PUNJON AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to attend a PRIVATE MEETING to be held at the Company's Office, No. 9, Queen's Road Central, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

A. O'D. GOURDIN, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1889. [1366]

NOTICE.

THIS Undersigned have this day REMOVED their Offices to No. 3, Praya Central.

DANBY & LEIGH.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1889. [1365]

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL INVESTED FUNDS upwards of £2,500,000

ANNUAL NET INCOME £1,200,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed

Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE

against FIRE at Current Rates.

STOLTERFOHT & HIRST, Hongkong, 1st November, 1889. [1364]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE KWON KWAN YEEN CUPS.

THE Second Stage of the Third Competition

will be shot off next SATURDAY, the 2nd

November, at 2.15 P.M., commencing at 9.00

Yards. Entries for this Stage close on FRIDAY

NEXT, the 1st November, at 5 P.M. Entrance

Fee 30 cents.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1889. [1365]

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND on account of

1889 at the Rate of Seventy Cents per

Ten Dollar Share, (or 7%), on the Capital of the

Company) will be payable at the Hongkong

and Shanghai Bank on and after the 5th prox.

on Warrants to be obtained of the Undersigned.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES will be

CLOSED FROM FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, till

TUESDAY, the 5th proximo, both days inclusive,

during which period no Transfer of Shares

can be Registered.

By Order, Y. H. TALBOT, Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1889. [1337]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUGH, MANAGER.

WINE AND SPIRITS of the best quality.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD

TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS

LAWN.

Pongkong, 1st January, 1889. [1114]

Intimations.

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Pongkong, 1st January, 1889. [1114]

Intimations.

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HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1888.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersecretary with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last in order that the distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th day of November next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1889. [1285]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

